AUGUST 4, 1917 FIVE CENTS

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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Who knows?

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(*Jus Suffragii*)

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

Attention is called to the fact that from this date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will be taken for less than one year. The cost of the magazine makes trial subscriptions prohibitive.

Only full year subscriptions will be accepted.

And those only when accompanied by payment in advance.

No club offers will be made or accepted.

All subscriptions sent in must be accompanied by payment in advance. Send cash, money order, or New York draft. We have to pay 10c. exchange on all personal checks.

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No commissions allowed on renewals.

Upon the completion of the revision of our subscription lists all delinquents will be dropped without further notice.

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Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's* cost is not covered by the price charged for it.

In order to keep that price at $1.00 all involved book-keeping and all billing must be done away with, and our lists be put and kept on a strictly cash basis.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2, and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915: yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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Alice Stone Blackwell says:

"Every suffragist ought to invest in at least two copies of this book, one for pleasure and the other for propaganda. It is rich and rare and racy, a regular treasure-house of good laughs. Every woman who has either taken part in a suffrage campaign or sympathized with one will want to read it for her own sake, for the pure pleasure of it; and when she has read it, she will want to buy as many extra copies as she can afford and pass them on, to make converts. For some persons who cannot be convinced by wisdom or argument, can be won over by fun; and it is impossible for anybody to read this account of one girl's campaign experiences without laughter. It is well written and with such verisimilitude that the successive scenes seem to stand out visibly before us. Miss Shuler is to be congratulated upon a real achievement."

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 4, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Senator and the Dehydrator

HOW many women know what a dehydrator is?

It's just that much more than Mr. Elon R. Brown knows. Yet Mr. Brown, a New York State senator, is accounted a fit citizen to preside over legislative hearings on the food question for the families of the great State of New York. An opponent of woman suffrage, who believes that woman's place is in the home, Mr. Brown has recently given a thrilling illustration of the need of woman getting out of the home forthwith and relieving New York State of the incubus of incompetence and ignorance that is yoked upon it in the person of the man legislator of Mr. Brown's calibre, who tries to handle the legislative aspects of home economics. So ignorant was Mr. Brown of the fundamentals of the question put into his charge, so flippantly unappreciative was he of the seriousness of the problem confronting the country that the food hearings, scheduled for New York City, became a much resented farce.

"What does dehydrating mean?" asks Mr. Brown.

Meantime, the women of the country who can't vote even on home economic questions and have no voice in the choice of the men who legislate on such questions, are wrestling with dehydration at first hand. Some of those who not only know what dehydrating means but know how to dehydrate have culled from their experience for the benefit of the *Woman Citizen's* Food number for August 18. There seems to be a firm conviction that in the dehydration, or drying, of perishable foods there lies a large part of the solution of the food problem in war time. Further contributions along this line are solicited to the end that our food number may co-ordinate the practical experience of housewives with the theories of domestic scientists in this regard.

It is promised that all expert evidence deduced along this line will be passed on to the senator who is so bitterly in need of education.

Another Phantom Laid

ALL accounts seem to agree as to the bravery of the Russian Women's Legion of Death recently engaged in action on the Eastern front. They shamed men who were deserting, stood their ground, counter-attacked, took prisoners, and came back to camp with their ranks shot to pieces. That awesome feminization of the world foreseen by Mr. Henry Wise Wood & Co. as a result of women voting is, it seems, but another phantom of the overcitable and none too responsible brain of the war-frightened. Women voted in Russia, then shouldered arms and marched away to war. The doctrine of physical force as the essential for self-government is too jaded to recognize today, but if one is going to recognize it one must recognize, too, that it is a fact that, like men—rather better than some Russian men, it seems—women can fight and will fight if the call comes.

Our Claims

MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE says that anti-suffragists wish that they might turn their organization into a huge relief society, but if they do not oppose the granting of woman suffrage, "will not the suffragists continue to claim the service of all women as their own?"

Nay, nay, let the wish be fulfilled. Cessation of the work anti-suffragists think they are doing to retard suffrage will not be noticed and suffragists have enough to keep them claiming for years if they confine themselves to the records already made by suffragists in food production, food conservation, Red Cross work, the underwriting of national loans, the protection of women and children in industry in war time, etc.

Arraigning the Administration

NOW over one name, now over another, a stock letter the purport of which is to charge Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw with disloyalty, emanates from anti-suffrage sources and seeks place in newspapers.

The sore point seems to be that suffragists should have been chosen by the government to represent it in its effort to mobilize efficiently the woman power of the country. There is a reason for the selection of suffragists to these offices and to attack their patriotism is to show a lamentable lack of information concerning the record for patriotic service they have already written into the country's history. The world of women in America was wide open to choose from when choice fell on Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to head the Woman's Committee that was to act for the government in mobilizing the women. Of them all she was the government's choice.

For lack of better evidence of Mrs. Catt's unpatriotism, antis quote a Canadian paper, which, long opposed to woman suffrage and smarting under the recent great triumph of suffrage in Canada, found cause for reproach because Mrs. Catt instituted a comparison on suffrage between Yucatan and the United States to the disadvantage of the latter. She can now go farther and institute a comparison on suffrage between the Chippewa Indians and the United States in which the Chippewas, too, will come off with flying colors. To give the Indian his due is not to be disloyal to Uncle Sam, and a little humor is a dangerous thing only when an anti bags it.

Both Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt are duly appointed agents of the federal government and the charges of disloyalty preferred against them on the ridiculous grounds advanced by anti-suffragists amount to a subtly veiled arraignment of the Administration.

For a Free Press

THE rights of women, as of men, are endangered under the strained interpretation that the postal authorities are now putting upon the espionage bill. That bill was passed by Congress to keep people from giving military information to the enemy—a thing that we all wish to prevent. Under a clause of somewhat vague and ambiguous meaning contained in it, the post-office has forbidden a long list of Socialist and labor papers to pass through the mails. The editors of most of these papers were trying to keep within the law; but they have found it impossible to get any clear explanation as to what they may or may not print. Some of them have offered to submit their proof sheets to the postal authorities in advance of publication, in order that anything objectionable may be taken out. The offer has been refused.

This matter has no direct connection with woman suffrage, but it has a direct interest for every publisher of a newspaper.

When there is an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of the press, every editor is called upon to protest.

Any paper that advocates breaking the law renders itself liable to legal penalties, of course. But the right peaceably to argue for the repeal of any law has always been considered to be a part of that freedom of the press which is guaranteed by the United States Constitution. In the debates over the espionage bill, it was also made clear that Congress did not mean to take away from the press the right to criticize the government. Yet it seems obvious that the postal authorities are now bent upon suppressing papers which exercise these rights in a way they do not like.

Such attempts are always stupid, because they do more to stir up ill will towards the government than anything that the suppressed papers could possibly say. They are particularly stupid just at this time, in view of our relations with Europe.

When the United States entered the war, it brought to the aid of the Allies more than men, money and provisions. It brought the prestige of the world's greatest republic, joining in the fight against autocracy—a prestige that has been powerful with the liberal elements in every country of Europe. If our postal authorities are allowed to imitate the methods of the old régime in Russia in regard to the press, the fact will be exploited all over Europe by the partisans of Germany and it cannot fail to have a most unhappy effect upon liberal public opinion everywhere.

The present writer ardently desires the success of the Allies and believes that this is the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of American suffragists. But every arbitrary interference with the rights of free speech and a free press is an adoption of despotic Prussian methods, and tends directly to lessen the moral prestige of the United States. It is playing into the hands of the common enemy. A. S. B.

Suffrage and the Schools

THE troubles in the Chicago school board could be solved very simply, by making the board elective. On a referendum taken some years ago, the men of Chicago voted by a heavy majority that they wanted to have the school board made elective; but the Legislature has never consented to their wish. So long as the board is appointed by a Mayor who is an unprincipled politician, the troubles may be expected to continue.

In this connection it is of interest to remember that the present Mayor of Chicago is the man whom the women did not want. In the Republican primaries they gave a big majority against him, but the men gave a slightly bigger one for him and so he got the nomination. If the men on that occasion had shown as good judgment as the women neither the school board nor the other departments of the city government controlled by the Mayor would be in their present bad shape.

Yet, with characteristic wrong-headedness, an official anti-suffrage publication in Massachusetts lays all the troubles in the Chicago school board to the combined influence of woman suffrage and the Chicago Teachers' Federation! Teachers throughout the country will do well to make a note of this.

Meanwhile the *Times* (anti-suffrage) draws a dark picture of the conditions that have prevailed for years past in the schools of New York city. The teachers, according to the *Times*, have shown "a spirit of revolt and a dependence upon Albany. . . . Primarily and finally, the root of all evil in the administration of the schools has been politics. . . . Moreover, such an atmosphere of brawling and confusion has too often surrounded the Board of Education that the most faithful teachers have been discouraged."

If this had been said of the schools in the metropolis of a suffrage State, the opponents of equal rights would at once have pointed to it as a horrible example of the effects of women's votes. But in New York city no woman can vote—not even for a member of the Board of Education. A. S. B.

"The time has not come, which certainly will come, when women who are practically concerned in political life will have a voice in making the laws which they have to obey. . . . I have no vote at elections, though I am a tax-paying housekeeper and responsible citizen; and I regard the disability as an absurdity."—*Harriet Martineau.*

An Empty Threat

PROPHECY is the main stock in trade of the opponents of equal rights. To their empty predictions the suffragists oppose history and solid facts. They point out that suffrage has spread from one adjoining state to another, until it now prevails throughout more than half of this country, as well as throughout most of Canada. If it led to general unhappiness on one side of the border, the people just across the state line could hardly fail to know it, and they would not follow the example.

Moreover, every state has full power to repeal woman suffrage, whenever the majority wish; yet no state has ever done so, except New Jersey, more than a century ago; and then the ballot was taken away from the women by act of Legislature, without submitting the question to a referendum of either the women or the men.

Incidentally it may be noted that none of the opponents of equal rights has ever expressed the faintest disapproval of this procedure by the New Jersey Solons.

In modern times, and by popular vote, with the women themselves taking part, a repeal of equal suffrage is utterly unknown. This is an awkward fact for the opponents of equal rights to explain. They try to meet it by prophesying stoutly that equal suffrage is going to be repealed very soon.

At the hearing before the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention the other day, an officer of an anti-suffrage association announced that they had their preparations all made and their organizers engaged to bring about this happy result, and that within two years we should hear that one of the western states had taken the ballot away from its women.

This prophecy has been made for years, but it has never materialized. When an initiative petition for the repeal of equal suffrage in California was circulated in 1912, eastern opponents of equal rights exulted greatly. They talked almost as if suffrage in California were already abolished. They declared that 80 per cent. of the women in that state were opposed to it; and they boasted that these women would now triumphantly disfranchise themselves. The outcome is known. If even one in 18 of the women in California had signed the initiative petition, they could have filled it out without any help from the men. Or if a small fraction of the men who had actually voted against suffrage in 1911 had been willing to sign the petition for its repeal they could have filled it out without any help from the women. Yet among men and women put together the opponents failed to get the few thousand signatures needed to re-submit the question. The attempt has never been renewed.

After the amendment campaign in Massachusetts in 1915, Mrs. Rose Clark, who had done good work for the suffragists, was offered by Mrs. Harold Stevens, in behalf of the antis, a salary of $35 a week, with the services of an assistant, if she would go to Colorado and work for the repeal of woman suffrage there. Naturally she refused; and not only refused, but reported the offer at suffrage headquarters. Failing to get Mrs. Clark, they presumably sent somebody else; yet no movement in Colorado for the repeal of equal suffrage has materialized.

A few years ago it was reported that State Senator John Hecker of Colorado was going to introduce a repeal bill. Again eastern oponents exulted. They spoke and wrote as if suffrage in Colorado were as good as repealed already. As a German, and as secretary for years of the Liquor Dealers' Association, Senator Hecker was not likely to look upon suffrage with a friendly eye. Yet as soon as this report reached him, he came out in the Denver papers with a flat denial. Senator Hecker owned that he was opposed to woman suffrage, but declared that he had no intention of introducing a bill for its repeal, and that he did not believe any one else had. He added:

"Even if it were introduced, no sane man believes that such a measure would have the ghost of a chance of passing."

Judge Lindsey says of woman suffrage: "No one would dare to propose its repeal; and, if left to the men of the state, any proposal to revoke the right bestowed upon women would be overwhelmingly defeated."

When a suffrage bill has been passed by the Legislature, and a referendum is invoked upon it immediately, before the state has had any experience of its practical workings, and without the women themselves having any vote upon the question, repeal may be possible. Several such attempts, instigated mainly by the liquor interest, are now on foot, and some of them may conceivably succeed. But equal suffrage has never been repealed by popular vote in any state that has had actual experience of it; and there is no likelihood that it ever will be.

Meanwhile the fact that no such move is made in any of the full suffrage states is the surest proof that most of the people are pleased with it. We are told that it would be tyrannical to "thrust" suffrage upon women when a majority do not want it. They could forthwith abolish it, if they are really the majority. Would it be tyranny to hand a woman a banana (even supposing she did not want it), when she could immediately hand it back? The truth is that the majority of women are not opposed to suffrage, and the enemies of democracy know it. That is why they fight so vigorously against every proposal to let women vote with authority upon the question of their own enfranchisement—as of late in Indiana. In the words of Julia Ward Howe, "Many women are indifferent; but of those who take any lively interest in the (suffrage) question either way, the great majority are in favor. This has been demonstrated wherever the matter has been brought to a test."

A. S. B.

Chinese and Women

THE political ups and downs in China are followed with interest in this country. And it is edifying to see the solicitude for self-government by Chinese men expressed by some newspapers which are virulently opposed to self-government for American women. Those who really believe in the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence are glad when any nation deposes its king or emperor, and becomes a republic; but will anyone seriously maintain that Chinese men are today better qualified for self-government than American women?

A. S. B.

The Case in Nebraska

The act of the last Legislature conferring partial suffrage on the women of Nebraska is suspended as a result of a petition filed July 22 under the referendum law in the office of the Secretary of State. The petition is alleged to contain 32,471 names, which is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the law providing that 10 per cent of the vote of the state be represented. Douglas county, the headquarters of the anti-suffragists by whom the filing was made, and the stronghold of the saloon element, furnished nearly half of the names. Many of the petitions filed contain the names of foreign-born, unnaturalized citizens who are unable to write legibly, but as they have been in this country and the state six months and have filed their declaration of citizenship they are permitted by the Nebraska constitution to call themselves electors and can petition that the vote already granted the women be taken away from them. These foreign-born unnaturalized electors of Omaha will have another opportunity at the general election of 1918 to vote against the enforcement of this law. In most of the petitions there is a large sprinkling of German names.

There has already been some published proof that many of the signatures were obtained through downright deception. Two well-known Lincoln merchants wrote as follows to the Nebraska State *Journal:*

"We noticed our names in Sunday's *Journal* as being on the petition against suffrage. The man who had the petition deliberately lied or misrepresented it. He said it was for the women and as we have always been for suffrage for women and have contributed to their cause we were glad to sign. As soon as we found out the truth, we wrote to Secretary of State Pool fully regarding the deal and requested that our names be withdrawn. He evidently did not do so, or they would not have appeared in your paper Sunday as being on the petition. We are for the women first, last and all the time and feel that it is an outrage to have our names count on the petition under such circumstances." This was signed by Walt Ludwig and C. A. Wirick, both merchants on O street.

Although there can be no vote for another year, Nebraska women will soon have opportunity to visit the polling places to register for war service. Governor Neville has consented to proclaim a day for the general registration of the women of the state as soon as the preliminary organization has been completed. The naturalization committee of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of National Defense will endeavor to have as many foreign-born women as possible take out first papers before registration. The president of the Nebraska suffrage association, Mrs. W. E. Barkley, is a member of the executive committee of the Woman's Committee of the State Council. The suffrage association has pushed the work of the thrift clubs and with the help of demonstrators from the state agricultural school has held classes in canning and drying of food in every ward of Lincoln and also all over the state.

ANNIE L. MILLER, Press Chairman
Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association.

Illinois Means Business

The most sweeping campaign of information in the history of Illinois is projected by the Woman's Emergency League of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association as the essential preliminary to the election of November, 1918, when the men of the state will ballot upon the constitutional convention resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The Woman's Emergency League is the gigantic campaign committee which is to conduct this work. The prerequisite to a campaign of such magnitude is a fund sufficiently large to permit the maintenance of headquarters in every county of the state and to provide for the widespread dissemination of the arguments in favor of the resolution in printed and spoken form. The task of the Emergency League is to raise this fund during a ten-day whirlwind campaign, beginning September 19.

Only a few weeks old, the Woman's Emergency League already includes in its membership several thousand of the best known women of Illinois. Both in Chicago and throughout the state, public-spirited women have enlisted in large numbers in this practical undertaking. The League's organization is military in form, and the distribution of responsibility is such that while each woman of the 67,000 who will compose the completed forces will have a definite task to perform during the ten-day campaign, none will be in any sense overtaxed. All of the service is, of course, purely voluntary.

In one division in western Illinois more than one thousand women are already enrolled. The entire organization will include sixty such divisions.

The campaign which is to be conducted during the coming year is to be essentially business-like, and the money-raising movement which prepares the way for it will be conducted on equally practical lines.

By Their Allies Know Them

These Ohio organizations have endorsed woman suffrage: Republican party, Democratic party, Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties; Ohio Christian Endeavor Union, 150,000 members; Women's Relief Corps, 12,503 members; Daughters of America, 18,000 members; Toledo Council of Women, 2,000 membersbers; Ohio Congress of Mothers, 15,000 members; Grand Court of Calanthe of Ohio, 2,000 members; State Letter Carriers' Association, The Personal Workers' League; State Federation of Gleaners, 4,500 members; Ohio Federation of Labor, 250,000 members; Ohio State Grange, 800 local Granges, 71,000 members; Grand Army of the Republic, Dept. of Ohio, 1,000 members; Women's Christian Temperance Union, 43,000 members; Cleveland Council of Women, 2,000 members; Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, 3,000 members; Ohio Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1,181 members; Ohio Newspaper Women's Association; Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, 60,000 members; United Mine Workers of Ohio, 45,000 members; Ohio Convention of Methodist Men, Ohio Evangelical Association, Northeast Methodist Conference, Ohio Spiritualist Association, Ohio Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, State Association of Congregational Churches, the Federated Organized Adult Bible Classes of Ohio; Educational Club of Toledo, 800 members; Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, 7,895 members; Ohio College Women, 200 delegates; Southern Ohio Teachers' Association.

Who Are the Allies of the Antis?

MARY C. C. BRADFORD.
Newly Elected President of the National Education Association.

War Openings for Women

Women will inspect U. S. Arsenals at Springfield, Mass.

* * *

New York Municipal Civil Service Commission has opened a list of draughtswomen for the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity.

* * *

Women police around soldier camps are advocated by W. C. T. U. in Massachusetts.

Status of the Woman's Committee

Inquiries constantly reach the Woman's Committee as to its authority and status, the status of the forty-eight state divisions which it has created and their relation to the State Councils of Defense.

In one sense it is idle to talk of authority, because the societies of women which compose the state divisions are all purely voluntary; there is no thought of anything but enthusiastic, cordial co-operation on their part, and an eagerness to serve in the most effective way in which service may be rendered. The Woman's Committee is wholly dependent for its success upon this spirit of co-operation.

The Council of National Defense—to quote the words of the Secretary of War, who is its chairman—"determined upon the formation of the Woman's Advisory Committee on Woman's Defense Work, in order that this constructive effort might be co-ordinated and directed, duplication be avoided and valueless work discouraged through its activities. Primarily, of course, the Committee on Woman's Defense Work is an Advisory Committee to the Council, as are all other Committees created under the Council."

Scope and Authority

In one way the scope and authority of the Woman's Committee is very broad, for there is no phase or aspect of the defense work of women which it may not investigate, and concerning which it may not make suggestions to the Council. To quote again the words of the chairman of the Council: "The Woman's Advisory Committee should consider plans and projects of all kinds which, in their judgment, would be effective in the co-ordination of women harmoniously with the needs and aims of the Government."

Such plans as the Woman's Committee approves are submitted to the Council, and if approved by that body, are put into execution as the Council may direct. In some cases they would be executed by one of the existing departments of the Government; or possibly by some agency created for such defense work; but when the execution of these plans is entrusted to the Woman's Committee they will be transmitted by the Committee to the various state divisions to be carried out. The state divisions, therefore, are assured that any plans or suggestions made to them by the Woman's Committee have the full sanction and approval of the Council of National Defense. These plans and suggestions, however, should be carried out with the co-operation and approval of the State Councils of Defense; for the conditions vary in each state, and what might be wise action in one locality might easily be most unwise in another.

In local state work, however, the state divisions of the Woman's Committee have a very broad field; for it is expected and desired that they shall each become a part of their State Council of Defense, and that they shall serve as a part of, or in co-operation with it.

More Congressmen Adopted

With exquisite impartiality the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has "adopted" its 43 Congressmen and its two Senators at one fell swoop, the sign and seal of "adoption" being a yearly subscription to the *Woman Citizen* for one year.

The idea of the adoption of Congressmen emanated from the fertile brain of Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, D. C., and is proving a very popular *divertisement*.

Representative Lever, of South Carolina, has been adopted by the suffragists of his state.

Representative E. E. Holland, of Virginia, is apparently the most popular of the Virginia Congressmen when it comes to the question of prospective suffrage converts. He is the first of the Virginia Congressional contingent to be adopted, his adopter being the Equal Suffrage League of Portsmouth.

Adopt your Congressman by subscribing to the *Woman Citizen* for him.

TO THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

"The *Woman's Journal* of March 25 brought me an article containing an account of my life. This token of friendship and attention is a precious sign of the recognition my American friends have bestowed on me for so many years. I am happy to say that the *Woman's Journal* can be sure we Russian women have already the rights (over all our country) belonging to all citizens, and the elections which are taking place now, over all our provinces, are performed together by men and women. Neither our government nor our people have a word against the woman suffrage.

"(Signed)

"CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY.

"PETROGRAD, May 20, 1917."

When West Meets East

One of the honored guests at the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Washington headquarters was Madame Jailne de Veyra, wife of the resident commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

As Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is also president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, with branches in twenty-six countries, Washington headquarters

MADAME JAILNE DE VEYRA.

bid fair to become a clearing house for international suffrage information.

East may be East, and West may be West, but here the twain meet in good fellowship by right of the swift advance of the woman's cause all over the world.

Men Laud City Party

Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, Chairman of the Bronx, Woman Suffrage Party, has been invited by the Bronx Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Bronx Borough Food Committee that has been formed to assist the Mayor's Committee in the food campaign. Mrs. Palmer will help to organize some of the sub-committees of women who will instruct housewives in the best methods of serving cheap and nourishing food to their families and of preventing waste.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, continues to receive letters from appreciative men apropos to the help rendered by the city suffragists in the taking of the census. The last is from Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The letter reads:

"The Mayor's Committee on National Defense have asked me to express to you their thanks for the loyalty and efficiency with which the New York City Woman Suffrage Party have served the city in the taking of the census. In all five boroughs their help has been invaluable, and the highest praise is due to the thousands of individual suffrage workers, to their leaders, and, above all, to the organization which has made possible such a contribution. Our records show that the organization contributed some 11,700 workers. It is difficult to see how the census could have been taken without the patriotic devotion of the members of your organization."

What They Do With the Vote

Good Government Organizations

A MOVEMENT which has attracted nation-wide attention is that of the Good Government Clubs of Montana. In 1913-1914 the women of that state waged a successful campaign for the ballot for women, but hardly was the campaign concluded than the Good Government clubs were organized. The formation of such clubs, explained the women, was for the purpose of making their enfranchisement significant in the development of the state. That purpose has been accomplished and the influence of these clubs has been felt beyond the state borders.

"One thing about the campaign that astonished most of the old wheel horses of the political machine," said Mrs. Harvey Coit of Big Timber, Montana, state chairman of the Good Government organizations, in speaking of the part woman has taken since her enfranchisement, and "the thing which they found they simply could not overcome was the wonderful concentration of effort and energy exhibited by the whole woman electorate to win what they felt was best for all. As it was expressed many times by those who hoped for their defeat as well as by their friends, victory for the women's ticket was in the air long before election.

"At this first election, Montana elected Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Missoula, to Congress, thereby winning the enviable distinction of being the home of the first Congresswoman.

"It was to the department of public instruction that the women also turned especial attention, electing Miss May Trumper state superintendent of public instruction. Miss Trumper made her campaign wholly upon her qualifications for the office, and the women supported her on these qualifications. Before this no woman had been nominated to this office because, according to the state constitution, only qualified electors could hold office.

"Two women, a Democrat and a Republican, were elected to the state Legislature. Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway and Mrs. Emma Ingalls acquitted themselves well and all the women in the state took an interest in their work in the lower house of the Legislature.

"During this present session of the Legislature the Good Government organization maintained a lobby in the capitol. An eight-hour law for women, a revised and improved mother's pension law, the establishment of a child welfare division of the department of public health and an expert survey of the feeble-minded of the state, were some of the measures put through.

"A wonderful spirit of democracy pervades the women electorate, fostered by the very principles of organization by which they are united to direct education and legislation. If education is the foundation of democracy in government then Montana women, through their Good Government Clubs, are building well."

In a Woman-Run Town

The election day which placed the government of Valley Center, Kansas, in the hands of the women of the town, has given the state some new ideas in municipal rule which other cities would do well to copy. In the result the citizens of Valley Center, and the entire state for that matter, are enjoying the spectacle of a big corporation being made to toe the mark with regard to the rights of the citizens living in small towns.

For years the man-controlled government of the city had permitted the railroad running through the city to blockade the streets with long trains of freight cars, in spite of indignant protests of citizens who often had to wait twenty or thirty minutes for the train crew to open up the streets. When they found themselves in charge of the city's affairs, the women decided to give the railroad a lesson in consideration for the public. The company was warned to cease the practice of allowing its freight trains to blockade the streets for several blocks along its right of way. Evidently the corporations construed the notice as being without meaning and pigeonholed it, while leisurely train crews pursued their work in a more leisurely fashion than ever. Then things began to happen with such swiftness that the dilatory tactics of the railroad men were cured promptly and painlessly.

One day a freight conductor stopped his long train in the most advantageous spot to enforce a blockade of the city's streets and the train crew began to loaf, as per the usual custom. Mayor Avice Francis promptly telephoned the marshal, Mrs. Susie Goodrich, and the two descended upon the conductor, while Mrs. S. A. Ridenour, the police judge, hurried to the station. Court was convened on the spot to hear the case against the railroad employe. After pleading in vain for leniency, the conductor was compelled to submit to a fine of $5 for violating the ordinance which prohibits the railroad from blockading a crossing for more than five minutes.

"What if I haven't that much money with me?" queried the conductor.

"We'll hold your train until you get it," the court responded. The fine was paid.

And the whole state of Kansas is enjoying a laugh at the expense of the railroad.

Texas Equal Suffrage Association Scholarship

August 7 is known at Chautauqua as "Old First Night." It is given up to a delightful reminiscence session of the pioneer days of Chautauqua. It is the only time when any collection is taken other than the initial gate fee for the season's many exceptional attractions. On this night gifts toward building funds and scholarships for summer courses are solicited.

One of the gifts of Texans summering at Chautauqua will be a fifty-dollar scholarship that will enable some man or woman to benefit by the classes the following season at Chautauqua. This scholarship will be known as the TEXAS EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION Scholarship.

Do Your Bit

For your country; for your family; for yourself. The Woman Suffrage party of the 19th Assembly District of New York city, in cooperation with Mayor Mitchel's Food Aid Committee, is giving a series of lectures on food conservation every Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Hamilton Republican Club, No. 550 West 113th Street. The lecturer is Miss Elizabeth Nickerson, dietician, Teachers' College, New York city; leader, Mrs. Robert T. Oliver; chairman, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth.

The Public
An International Journal of Fundamental Democracy

Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium, said:

You don't know what a comfort it is to get The Public. In the midst of all the horrors of the world it is one thing I know of—aside from one's own conscience—and the democratic principle down deep in our hearts—by which to correct one's reckoning. It is a compass—never sensational, always calm and pointing in the same direction.

In times that try men's souls—

The Public will furnish you sane, strengthening reading. It is helping thousands to sustain the shocks of each day's news. Its weekly review of the current news of historical value is without editorial bias. Yet it has opinions of a pronounced character, based upon the principles of fundamental democracy, which, in the columns reserved for editorial comment, it expresses fully and freely. Its editorials are the compass to which Mr. Whitlock referred.

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The Public, 122 E. 37th St., New York

Southern Suffragists Busy

The election of the chairman of the Tennessee Division of the Woman's Committee of National Defense came very close to being a suffrage election when the representative women of the entire state gathered in the Senate Chamber in Nashville, in response to a call issued by Mrs. Charles W. Baker, and an additional call issued by Mrs. Jane F. Denny, of Knoxville, to members of federated clubs.

For some time past there had been a growing sentiment among non-federated club women and other representative women who are not connected with any clubs or organizations that it would be undemocratic for the work of the Tennessee Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to be dominated by any special class, club women or other organizations. So it was decided by those who had been thinking deeply on the subject to put another candidate for the permanent chairmanship in the field.

Yielding to the call of many of her countrywomen, Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, Tennessee's well-known author, patriot and farmer, and also vice-president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, Incorporated, allowed her name to be put up for the chairmanship.

In response to the two calls, women from every section of Tennessee responded, and met at the State Capitol. Mrs. Denny, who had been appointed temporary chairman by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Legislative Hall at Tennessee's State Capitol, with Mrs. Denny in the chair. Mrs. Denny presided over the entire meeting, only leaving the chair for a few minutes while the vote for permanent chairman was being counted. During her retirement Miss Louise G. Lindsley, one of Tennessee's best known club leaders and suffragists, presided over the assemblage.

The first ballot resulted in the election of Mrs. Denny as permanent chairman. The vote stood, Mrs. Denny, 169; Miss Daviess, 103. Many women present, not being instructed on the claims of the two candidates, did not vote.

Immediately upon the election of Mrs. Denny, Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, the defeated candidate, arose and pledged her support to Mrs. Denny, and placed her famous farm, "Sweetbrier," and its resources, at her country's service. Miss Daviess' supporters also pledged their hearty co-operation to the elected slate, and Tennessee women are now organized for their part in war service.

Other prominent suffragists elected were Miss Leslie Warner of Nashville, Honorary Vice-Chairman, and Miss Louise Lindsley of Nashville, Chairman for Middle Tennessee.

Tennessee women stand united as a solid body for whatever call may come to their country, now and as long as the war may last, and while Tennessee's slogan may not be, "put none but equal suffragists on guard," this recent demonstration shows that suffragists are recognized leaders among Tennessee women.

MISS CATHERINE J. WESTER, OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Active suffragist and well-known architect. Upon the announcement of Secretary Daniels that women should be enlisted in the Navy Reserve Corps, she volunteered, and was appointed Chief Yeoman in the Fifth Naval District.

The American Business Woman

The American business woman has been given recognition through the selection of Miss Ida C. Bracher, of New York, to systematize and card-index American Red Cross activities in France. She will sail for her new post in a few days.

Miss Bracher is regarded in the American business world as one of the most capable organizers in her particular line in the country. She has not only had a wide practical experience in cataloguing, filing and indexing, but has written several manuals on the subject, one of the most recent of which has been adopted by several of the leading banking institutions of New York City as a guide in the systematizing of their business.

Miss Bracher has been loaned to the American Red Cross by Columbia University on "leave of absence for war work." She was engaged in the University as instructor in the war emergency classes for young women conducted by that institution.

"I saw the ad in the *Woman Citizen* which grows better and better with each number."—JULIA M. HUSBANDS, Paducah, Kentucky.

An Illinois Pioneer

The Suffrage Alliance of Illinois has sustained a great loss in the death of a member of its State Central Committee, Miss Anna E. Nicholes.

The Chicago *Herald* says:

"Some of the best traits which the world yearns to see developed in government were characteristic of Miss Anna Nicholes, whose death is now being mourned in Chicago.

"Miss Nicholes put life, common sense and human understanding into a brief career as an officeholder. In one short term as county civil service commissioner she achieved the impossible task of making the merit rule interesting. For the time she revolutionized public employment.

"During her régime when the county hospital needed a new chauffeur the sundry applicants were given the opportunity of driving an ambulance through the loop. They were tested by their driving ability. Simple and natural as this was, no one thought of it until Miss Nicholes held office. Similarly cooks were qualified by competitive cooking examinations and not by what they knew of geography or arithmetic. Blacksmiths went to the county shops and proved their skill with the hammer and anvil rather than—as was customary—with pencil and paper. In every department the same principle was applied.

"Miss Nicholes was one of the 'new' women. She was not a faddist. In personal taste she was quiet, with a touch of the old-fashioned. But as a servant of the community she was a pioneer. She carried woman's sense of the home first into her social settlement and then into public affairs. In government she taught men the worth of the ideas women have fostered at the hearthside. She was a promise of a more sensible state of society."

Buy a suffrage radiator cap for your car. Designed by New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Order of the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Ave., New York.

Points of Suffrage Application

Intensive Campaign for Federal Amendment

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association is organizing the three congressional districts of that state preparatory to an intensive campaign for the federal amendment. Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, who was the head of the legislative committee at the time Rhode Island gained presidential suffrage, will have charge of the work. The following are the standing committees: Congressional Legislation, Mrs. Edwin C. Smith; Co-operative Service, Miss Helen Emerson; Education, Miss Mary B. Anthony; Enrollment, Mrs. Clarence Fuller; Organization, Miss Mabel Orgelman; Program, Mrs. Harry S. Bernstein; School Work, Miss Avis A. Hawkins; Ways and Means, Mrs. Arthur Livingston Kelley.

What the Twelfth District Is Doing in New York

It might be interesting, and also inspiring, for other districts in New York state to know something of what is being done in the Twelfth District, comprising Oneida, Herkimer, Lewis, Fulton and Hamilton Counties. The headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party of the Twelfth District are at Utica, where Miss Lucy Carlile Watson, one of the city's most prominent women, is chairman. The office work and the organizers of the district are in charge of Miss Edna Wright, of Milwaukee, executive secretary of the district and a young lady of ability and personal charm. Miss Wright has given to the district the abundance of her experience in suffrage work in other states, notably Pennsylvania and Iowa and Wisconsin, and she has won the esteem of her coworkers and the respect of the opponents of suffrage by reason of her methods in advancing the movement for votes for women. It has been due to her that the suffrage cause has gained a deserved place, and a prominent one, in the newspapers of the district.

Miss Watson is energetic and gives of her time without stint. Her splendid character makes her a power for the cause, and her place in the city gives her opinions much weight. Since the 1915 campaign the city and its environs have been well organized, and facts and figures have been tabulated and are on file at the headquarters.

The daily papers of Utica have been very liberal in giving space to suffrage news, and it has had the effect of bringing, as never before, the truths of the movement to a large number of voters.

Mrs. S. J. Bense and Mrs. W. J. Schuyler are two leaders in assembly districts to whom much credit is due for their untiring efforts. Twelfth District suffragists did noble work on behalf of the Red Cross, Liberty Loan and military census. Men have been perfectly willing that women should serve, and yet they withhold the vote. If women are capable of service, and no man will dare deny it, they are capable of voting, and if New York state fails in November to extend the franchise it will prove lacking in intelligence and ungrateful in the extreme. W. R. Ellis.

The Green Cross

"O sisters dear, and did you hear
The news that's going round,
Of the bright green cross that's being worn
By tillers of the ground?"

Suffragists of the National American Woman Suffrage Association who have raised themselves to be soldiers are putting out one of the most effective of war buttons. It is a vivid Erin green cross on a white background; above it are the words, "Soldiers of the Soil," and below it the initials "N. A. W. S. A.," for National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The green cross button is advocated by the National Chairmen of Suffrage Agriculture and Suffrage Thrift, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of New York, and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, who are in charge of the departments of food production and food conservation of the Association.

These buttons may be worn by all of the 2,000,000 women of the Association who are working to raise or conserve food for winter use, and they may be procured from the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company at 171 Madison avenue, New York City.

Briefs for Woman Suffrage

The direct representation of women in the Convention dealing with the settlement of Irish affairs was urged vainly. It was pointed out by the Irishwomen's Reform League that the participation of women in the work of the convention could not fail to be of service, while their appointment would have been a tardy recognition of the fact that a nation was made up of women as well as men.

* * *

Federal suffrage for women was strongly advocated at the convention of the Disciples of Christ, which was held in Colorado recently. The resolution read:

"We note with much satisfaction the rapid growth of Equal Suffrage in the United States, and we declare ourselves unreservedly in favor of the complete and universal enfranchisement of the womanhood of the nation, both by legislative enactment and by amendments to state and national constitutions, and we wish to see constant agitation till political justice shall be done to all citizens without discrimination as to sex."

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the* INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
   a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
   b. Equal pay for equal work.
   c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
   d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee — and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

For the children, also, there is a tiny phonograph, which costs $7.50 and has its own small records (ten cents apiece), which answers all the purposes of the most expensive Victrola in so far as it makes music wherever it goes—and it can go to the play-house without giving mother heart failure or father a grouch. It is worth something to have harmony in the home even if it is canned harmony.

* * *

There is a great chance offered the restless, creative lad with nimble fingers and plenty of patience to build his own machine and join the aviation corps. The plan, directions, and materials, cut to size, may be had for $5.50 for a 24-inch bi-plane made of parchment; or $4.50 for a smaller type monoplane. The two pleasing features of the machine are first that it will keep its young constructor occupied for quite a spell; the other and minor consideration is that, although only a toy, the plane is based upon the Wright principal and will fly.

* * *

A house, famous for its linens, has just received from Spain a wonderful consignment of embroidered linens that make the heart grow fonder the longer one contemplates them. Spain may remain neutral but no woman who views such linens will. Tea and luncheon cloths, richly embroidered, and trimmed with drawn work of so perfect a character that it seems to be incorporated in the material, have napkins to match. $35.00 for the tea cloth and dozen napkins. A cheaper grade is shown in colors; yellow and blue on cream linen. $18.50 for the small size and $27.50 for large. There are sideboard and serving table scarfs to match.

* * *

Five little flower pots all in a row, stamped on a white linen-cotton mixture wait to be outlined in mercerized floss to show what jolly little pockets they make for a slip-on apron. Stiff little posies rear themselves above the tops of the pots and demand to be cross-stitched into full bloom. The apron is all bound 'round with Delf blue and yours for the working at $1.45.

* * *

"Don't Kiss Me."

No, my friends, 'tis not the dispairing cry of the departing hero. 'Tis but a warning hung 'round the baby's neck by the home defense league in an effort to protect the innocent from caresses and contamination. Not large enough to be obtrusive and too large to be overlooked, the words are inscribed in blue or pink, as the need may be, upon an ivory disc about the size of a half dollar and suspended from a satin ribbon. Osculatory humans and trespassing microbes can't fail to observe. But if the caution is disregarded the victim has something to get his embryonic teeth into and vent his rage. No baby complete without one. Price 65 cents.

* * *

Some people are in hot water all the time, some, part of the time, and some have discretion. But a little Peter Rabbit not quite a foot high has them all beaten. Under a bold front he keeps hot water enough for a young emergency and in the following verse recommends himself as a proper gift for the newcomer.

"In new jacket and fresh trousers
There's nothing that's neater
'Mongst water bottle comforts
Than this same little Peter."

In his blue or pink coat and white flannel trousers he is priced at $1.25.

* * *

For the luxurious individual who breakfasts in bed or as a gift for the shut-in there is shown an egg set of Royal Worcesterware porcelain in floral design or solid color. Two little declivities in the saucer afford a nesting place for eggs, and salt and pepper shakers fit in on either side of the egg cup. Price complete $5.25. B. G.

* * *

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

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